(XXXI YEAR.) THE (N° 1606.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 97

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1776

LONDON, *March* 11.

THE continent of America is to be allotted into three divisions: Admiral Shuldham is to command in the river St. Lawrence, and to the northward; lord Howe from thence to North-Carolina; and the third division, intended for sir Hugh Palliser, from North-Carolina to the extent of our settlements.

March 12. From gen. Lee's taking possession of New-York, it should seem as if the fate of that city was determined; for, from the nature of gen. Lee's expedition, none of the king's ships which lay off, and gov. Tryon on board them, can longer have access to markets, fresh water, &c. the consequence of which will probably be, that the town will be served as Norfolk in Virginia was on a like occasion.

On Saturday his majesty's ship the Perseus was commissioned, and the command given to the hon. Keith Elphingston; she is ordered to be got ready immediately for America.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 10, says, "Just arrived here the John transport, capt. Hunter, from Scilly, with about 100 wounded officers and soldiers belonging to the 59th regiment, which came from Boston in a transport that was drove on shore in the above island, where they suffered great hardships; and we are told that several poor wretches died there for the want of the common necessaries of life, owing to the barrenness of the place.

March 14. Yesterday the lords passed the American mutiny-bill.

The committee of the whole house to consider of several petitions presented from different merchants, for leave to export corn to Newfoundland, was deferred to Wednesday next.

A bill is ordered into the house of commons to encourage seamen and marines to enter on board his majesty's ships.

An account of the number of seamen and marines in his majesty's service is ordered to be laid before the house of Commons.

Ministry, it is said, have got earl Temple into the very condition, above all others, the most pleasing to them; that is, under the absolute and entire influence of their trusty old game-keeper, lord Clare, who hath abundantly convinced the sequestered earl, that the Americans have sinned against this country far more than we have sinned against them; and that all the evils and distractions complained of in America are derived from the fatal repeal of the stamp-act. However the good old peer declared expressly in the house, that he had never given, in public or in private, a decided opinion, whether it was wise or not to pass the stamp-act.

The following are the sentiments of two young gentlemen, nephews to the earl:

Mr. James Grenville gave his reasons for not wishing to proceed against America, because the Americans did not mean to render themselves independent of this country, and because he judged it impracticable to reduce them by force. He concluded by shewing, with much feeling propriety, that he did not mean to throw any reflection on the conduct of his late relation.

Mr. George Grenville observed, that the main point rested on this alternative; "shall we abandon and give up America, or shall we proceed to recover our sovereignty over that country?" The expence is, to be sure, rather heavy, and the terms now before us rather hard; but if we do not consent to relinquish all our pretensions at once, we had better make one effort more, and if we should miscarry, we will, in the event, be little worse than if we henceforth desisted from all further pretension.—[This last speaker is the young gentleman who lately married a daughter of viscount Clare, one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.]

According to letters from Genoa, a new treaty has been concluded between Russia and Great-Britain, by virtue of which, the first of these powers will constantly have a small squadron cruising in the Mediterranean, which may be supplied with every thing necessary at Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, and such places in the Morea where Russia has settlements.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 31.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

I esteem it the duty of every man not only to merit a good name, but to appear in defence of it when unjustly attacked, and, if possible, to clear it from groundless aspersions. Great numbers, for want of proper information, or by artful misrepresentations, imbibe unreasonable prejudices against their fellow-men, and form conceptions greatly to their disadvantage, who, on a full and impartial knowledge of the facts, will essentially alter their opinions, and applaud those actions which, from misrepresentation, they were inclined to censure and condemn. As my character, both as an officer and soldier, hath of late suffered much in the view of many, and as I value my reputation as high as my life (indeed I consider it as the greatest curse that can befal a man to outlive his character) I must beg leave, through the channel of the press, to exhibit to the world the following representation of my case, which I trust will sufficiently clear up my character, and convince the impartial, that my conduct instead of the censure, merits the approbation of the public.

AT a court of enquiry held at Cambridge, on Wednesday the 29th day of November, 1775, by order of his excellency the commander in chief of the forces of the United Colonies, to examine into the conduct of lieut. col. Enos, for leaving the detachment under col. Arnold, and returning home without permission from his commanding officer.

PRESENT,

MAJOR GENERAL LEE, president,

Brigadier gen. GREEN,	Col. STARKE,
Brigadier gen. HEATH,	Maj. DURKEE,
Colonel NIXON,	Maj. SHEBURNE.

The court are of opinion, after receiving all the information within their power, that col. Enos's misconduct (if he has been guilty of misconduct) is not of so very heinous a nature as was first supposed, but that it is necessary, for the satisfaction of the world, and for his own honour, that a court-martial should be immediately held for his trial.

CHARLES LEE, maj. gen. president.

A true copy from the minutes of said court, compared and examined by

W. TUDOR, Judge Advocate.

PROCEEDINGS of a general Court-martial of the Line, held at head-quarters, at Cambridge, by order of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; commander in chief of the forces of the United Colonies, Decem. 1st, A. D. 1775.*

Brigadier general SULLIVAN, president.

Col. Bridge,	Lieut. col. Brown,
Col. Seargeant,	Lieut. Col. Vose,
Col. Greaton,	Major Poor,
Lieut. col. Cleveland,	Major Wood,
Lieut. col. Marsh,	Major Woods,
Lieut. col. Reed,	Major Johnson.

W. TUDOR, judge advocate.

THE court, being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of lieut. col Enos, of the 22d regiment, under an arrest for leaving the detachment under col. Arnold, and returning home without permission from his commanding officer.

Lieut. col. Enos being arraigned on the above charge says, That true it is, he did return without permission from col. Arnold, his commanding officer; But that the circumstances of the case were such as obliged him so to do.

Capt. Williams. At the Great Carrying-Place I heard that the men a-head were in want of provision. About two thirds across the Great Carrying-place, I met major Bigelow coming back with 95 men, who said they wanted provision; I dealt out to them a barrel of pork and one of flour—I delivered major Bigelow 6 barrels more of provision. We proceeded forward, and met several parties returning home, and we had orders to supply them with provision to reach the English settlements. When I came up with col. Enos, I was informed by major Bigelow there had been a council of war, and that it was settled that, for want of provisions, the whole detachment under col. Enos should return. Col. Enos proposed to go forward, and let his division return; but as there was a large number, besides those which belonged properly to our division, and as we had several invalids to bring back, and were very short of provision (for we had but three days provision, and were above 100 miles from the English settlements) I thought it was absolutely necessary for col. Enos to take the command of the party back, and protested against his going on to join col. Arnold. At the same time not knowing that col. Enos had any orders from col. Arnold to join him. That division which went on to join col. Arnold had not more than 5 days provision. We supplied col. Green's division with most of their provision, and left ourselves but three days provision.

Capt. M'Cobb. About 50 miles up the Dead-River we held a council of war, at which I assisted as a member, and it was agreed that the whole division under col. Enos should return, there not being sufficient provision to carry both divisions through.—Col. Green's division being some way a-head, it was found that we should save two days time by letting that division go forward, and time was too precious and provision too scarce to enter into disputes.—It was thought best for the service, that col. Green's division should proceed, and we left them with about five days provision, and returned with three ourselves. Lieut. col. Enos was for going forward without his division; but for the same reasons which have been mentioned by capt. Williams, I protested against his going on.

Capt. Scott confirms all that capt. M'Cobb deposes—and adds, that he himself protested against col. Enos's going forward—that he thought, and is now confirmed in the opinion, that the presence of col. Enos was very necessary to preserve the harmony and order necessary to secure the safe retreat of the men who were ordered to return.

Lieut. Hide. I assisted at the council of war up the Dead-River. We found, by the best computation, that it would take fifteen days to reach any French inhabitants, and that it would be impossible for both divisions of Green's and Enos's to go through, the provision being so short. It was adjudged that there were about four days provision for those who went forward, and we returned with three. I protested against col. Enos's going on to join col. Arnold, his presence being necessary for our safe retreat, as we had a number of invalids, and a considerable number of men who did not belong to either of the companies in our division.

Lieut. Barkmaster confirms what lieut. Hide deposes, and adds, that it was the opinion of all the officers of col. Enos's division, that he should return with his division, as we had 150 men who did not belong to our division, who had only a subaltern to command them, and whom it would have been impossible to manage without col. Enos's presence.

The court being cleared, after mature consideration, are unanimously of opinion, That col. Enos was under a necessity of returning with the division under his command, and therefore acquit him with honour.

JOHN SULLIVAN, president.

A true copy of the proceedings,

Attest. W. TUDOR, J. Adv.

New-York, April 22, 1776.

I hereby certify, That I was president of a court-martial in Cambridge, when col. Enos was tried for leaving col. Arnold, with the rear division of the detachment under his command, bound for Quebec; and upon the trial it clearly appeared to me, as well as to all the other members of the court, That col. Enos was perfectly justifiable in returning with the division, being clearly proved, by the testimony of witnesses of undoubted veracity (some of whom I have been personally acquainted with for a number of years, and know them to be persons of truth) That so much provision had been sent forward to support the other divisions, as left them so small a quantity that their men were almost famished with hunger on their return, and some would undoubtedly have starved had they not by accident come across and killed a large moose. Upon their evidence there remained no doubt in the mind of myself, or any of the members, that the return of the division was prudent and reasonable, being well convinced that they had not provision sufficient to carry them half way to Quebec—and that their going forward would only have deprived the other division of a part of theirs, which, as the event has since shewn, was not enough to keep them all from perishing; we therefore unanimously acquitted col. Enos with honour. I further certify, That by a strict enquiry into the matter since, from persons who were in the divisions that went forward, I am convinced, that had col. Enos with his division proceeded, it would have been a means of causing the whole detachment to have perished in the woods for want of sustenance.

I further add, that I have been well informed, by persons acquainted with col. Enos, that he has ever conducted as a good and faithful officer.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

To the impartial PUBLIC.

THE case of lieut. col. Enos having engaged the attention of many officers of the army, and as we are informed he is much censured by many persons for returning back from the expedition to Canada under the command of col. Arnold, by which col. Enos's character greatly suffers, we think it our duty to certify, that some of us, from our own personal knowledge of the military abilities of col. Enos, and others of us from information, are fully convinced that he is a gentleman fully acquainted with his duty as an officer, a man of fortitude and prudence, and, in our opinion, well calculated to sustain with honour any military character; and, from the fullest enquiry, we are satisfied that (whatsoever different representations may be made) in returning to camp with the division under his command, he is justifiable, and conducted as an understanding, prudent, faithful officer, and deserves applause rather than censure, and we can safely recommend him as a person worthy to be employed in any military department.

William Heath, brig. gen.	Joel Clark, lieut. col.
James Reed, col.	Ebenezer Sprout, maj.
J. Brewer, col.	Ebenezer Clap, lt. col.
Samuel H. Persons, col.	Samuel Prentice, maj.
Joseph Reed, col.	Calvin Smith, major,
Jonathan Nixon, col.	Josiah Hayden, major,
Charles Webb, col.	John Baily, colonel,
Daniel Hithcock, col.	John Tyler, lieut. col.
John Starks, col.	Thomas Nixon, lt. col.
Levi Wells, major,	Loammi Baldwin, col.
Samuel Wyllys, col.	James Wesson, lt. col.
William Shepard, lt. col.	Isaac Sherman, major.
Andrew Colburn, major,	

Now let doctor Smith, of Philadelphia, display the malignity of his heart, in another funeral oration, in attempting to stab my reputation, and render me infamous in the view of the world: However, I will venture to assert that, if ill nature, and a fondness to raise his reputation on the ruin of his fellow-men, are as discernible in his other political writings as in this oration, so far as it respects my character, he is one of the most dangerous writers, and perhaps the most consummate villain that walks on the face of God's earth.—Ignorance of my real character, and of the grounds and reasons of my conduct in returning from the expedition to Canada, was no warrant for such indecent freedom as he has used in his malicious, though feeble attempt, to ruin my reputation. He ought to have waited till a true and impartial history of the facts had enabled him to talk on the subject with propriety, and not have uttered things at random; and, for the sake of furnishing matter for declamation, have undertook with such violence to blacken the character of an innocent man.

ROGER ENOS.

NEW-YORK, *June* 12.

Thursday afternoon his excellency general Washington arrived in town from Philadelphia.

Three more transports at the Hook from Ships and some small vessels.

The Mercury man of war, and an armed sloop, sailed for Halifax, from Sandy-Hook, last Friday, having five vessels under convoy.

By sundry letters from St. Eustatia we are informed that markets are very high, and provisions scarce, in all the West-India islands.

The New-London paper of June 7, says, "that a few days since a ship from Jamaica, bound to England, was taken by a privateer off George's banks, and carried into Old-town, in the Vineyard. She had on board a valuable cargo, part of which is two hundred hogsheads of sugar. The same privateer was in chase of another ship at the time this prize parted with her."

One of the Philadelphia prize ships is arrived at Martha's Vineyard. Her cargo consists of three hundred and two hogsheads of sugar, some rum, &c.

There are London papers in town to the 28th of March by which we learn, that the first division of the Hessian troops, destined for North-America, embarked at Stade the 17th of March, and were to sail the first fair wind; and it was said the king of Prussia positively objected against the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's forces going into the English service.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

In CONGRESS, *June* 3, 1776.

Resolved, That a flying camp be immediately established, and that it consist of ten thousand men, to make up which number,

Resolved, That the colony of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish of the militia 6000
Maryland of their militia 3400
Delaware government of theirs 600

That the militia be engaged to the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations, for travelling expences, and one day's pay for every 20 miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

That three provincial brigadier generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennsylvania, and one from Maryland.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

June 4.

Resolved, That it be recommended to assemblies and conventions of the colonies, requested to supply or furnish militias, by the resolutions of yesterday, to take particular care that the militias come provided with arms, accoutrements, and camp kettles.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 7.

"General Sullivan writes the general, that ten of our old friendly Oneida Indians had waited on him and stayed but two hours, going amongst the Canadian tribes to use their influence in preventing them from joining with the British troops, which they were afraid they would. I saw a letter at general Putnam's yesterday, from the colonel stationed at the Hook, informing of two or three vessels being arrived there, and that two or three deserters informed him that sir Peter Parker was arrived at North-Carolina with 3500 troops, under convoy of a fifty gun ship, a twenty-eight and twenty (the names I forget); that col. Ethan Allen is on board the Mercury at the Hook, and capt. Proctor of your city in irons on board the same. A gentleman just come up says a very large ship arrived yesterday, not less than a 74, but supposed a 90 gun ship, so that there are now at the Hook ten ships, two brigs, &c."

June 10. Last Saturday the hon. house of assembly gave the following INSTRUCTIONS to their delegates in CONGRESS.

Gentlemen,

WHEN, by our instructions of last November, we strictly enjoined you, in behalf of this colony, to dissent from and utterly reject any proposition, should such be made, that might cause or lead to a separation from Great-Britain, or a change of the form of this government, our restrictions did not arise from any diffidence of your ability, prudence, or integrity, but from an earnest desire to serve the good people of Pennsylvania with fidelity, in times so full of alarming dangers and perplexing difficulties.

The situation of public affairs is since so greatly altered, that we now think ourselves justifiable in removing the restrictions laid upon you by those instructions.

The contempt with which the last petition of the honourable congress has been treated; the late act of parliament declaring the just resistance of the colonists against violences actually offered to be rebellion, excluding them from the protection of the crown, and even compelling some of them to bear arms against their countrymen; the treaties of the king of Great-Britain with other princes for engaging foreign mercenaries, to aid the forces of that kingdom, in their hostile enterprizes against America, and his answer to the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, manifest such a determined and implacable resolution to effect the utter destruction of these colonies, that all hopes of a reconciliation, on reasonable terms, are extinguished. Nevertheless, it is our ardent desire that a civil war, with all its attending miseries, should be ended by a secure and honourable peace.

We therefore hereby authorize you to concur with the other delegates in Congress, in forming such farther compacts between the United Colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign kingdoms and states, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interests of America; reserving to the people of this colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the same.

The happiness of these colonies has, during the whole course of this fatal controversy, been our first wish. Their reconciliation with Great-Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accomplishment of both. But if we must renounce the one or the other, we humbly trust in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, that we shall not stand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that overruling law of self preservation, which his divine wisdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures.

June 12. The following is said to be the contents of the cargoes of three ships, bound from Jamaica to London, lately taken by two privateers belonging to this port, [illegible] and twenty dollars, one hundred and eighty-seven and twenty dollars, one hundred and eighty-seven weight of plate, one thousand and fifty-two hogsheads of sugar, two hundred and forty-six bags of piemento, three hundred and ninety-six bags of ginger, five hundred and sixty-eight hides, twenty five tons of cocoa, forty-one ditto of fustic, and one cask of turtle-shell. One of the above ships arrived here last Saturday; the others were ordered for New-England, being afraid to venture our capes.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 10.

"On Saturday evening we had an extract from a New port paper, published since the post came through, informing of the arrival of somebody from Halifax (a prisoner who made his escape) who said that, just before he came away, a vessel arrived at Halifax from England, which brought advice that the foreign troops had been stopped, on account of great disturbances in England.---Yesterday a letter was received here from Providence, informing, that a French vessel was arrived there from Cape François which brought an account of the foreign troops being stopped, but that it was in consequence of a protest (by the king of France) against their being employed.---Yesterday a sloop arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, with the same account. I am told the captain adds, that he saw the protest in a French Gazette."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated May 22.

"By a vessel arrived at Antigua last night, we hear for a certainty, that lord Howe was to embark with the last of the forces that were going this year, about twenty-five thousand; no Hessians. He has hoisted his flag on board the Eagle man of war, and twelve commissioners sail with him. This gives me some hopes of a reconciliation taking place, that we may live in quietness again. Flour is scarce among the English islands. They have laid an embargo at Antigua, which example, I suppose, the other islands will follow. Common flour sells for twelve dollars, superfine for fourteen, and corn for thirteen. The men of war, these two months, have only taken one prize, which is captain Davis, of Wilmington, upon Delaware."

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 10.

"Col. Fanning's negro man is taken up and sent to gaol; he is to be examined this day, and make no doubt some discoveries will be made: He says his master sent him up to take care of his horses. His master is on board the Duchess of Gordon. There are 150 tories taken prisoners in Tryon county, and sent down to Albany. We hear from Albany, that the mayor of that city, and fifteen other persons, are sent to gaol for drinking success to the king of Great-Britain, &c. Friday last a boat was taken by our people, coming from the Duchess of Gordon; the men are taken care of; some letters were found on board, and news-papers, for some of gov. Tryon's friends in this city: The latest date is the 28th of March. I could not possibly obtain one for you, but have extracted the following paragraphs from them:

"*March* 25. This day, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, the following bills received the royal assent, viz The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army in North-America.—Saturday last three companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for North-America.—This morning the first division of the guards destined for North America, marched from their quarters contiguous to Wimbledon, for Portsmouth. The second division will march on Wednesday.

"*Gosport, March* 21. Arrived a transport with troops on board, and came into the harbour —It is said that lord Howe will hoist his flag on board the Emerald frigate, and proceed without loss of time to Boston, and the Eagle to go after him.

"*March* 26. On the 17th inst. six sail of ships from Glasgow, with new raised recruits, and several transports from London, arrived at Cork, where they are to take in their lading of provisions, and proceed to America, under convoy.—His majesty's frigate Ambuscade of 32 guns is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry Sir George M'Cartney to his goverment of Dominica, she is afterwards to join the fleet on the North-American station.—Orders are sent to Sheerness for his majesty's ship Rainbow of 44 guns, to be fitted out for immediate service; she is already commissioned and the command given to Sir George Collier.—Last Sunday all the men in Deptford yard, and some additional hands, were employed in shipping warlike stores, &c. to America, and it will be some days before the many transports lying there can be loaded, such quantities are sending thither.

"*March* 28. Yesterday morning the guards destined for America were mustered on Wimbledon common by their officers, and immediately marched for Portsmouth. They had twenty field pieces with them, and thirty waggons, which carried all their baggage. They will arrive at Portsmouth to morrow. The brigade of guards, now on their march for Portsmouth to embark for America, are to be quartered in the barracks of that place till the transports are ready for their reception.—All the general officers, and many others in military command in America, are, it is said, nominated as delegates in commission, to pardon the submitting colonies.—The transports which sailed with Sir Peter Parker, after they had landed the troops they had on board, were to sail for the leeward islands to take in two regiments of foot, which are to serve in America. —Upwards of 1500 tons of shipping, that were taken up in the river a few days since in government service, are discharged from the employ. Letters from Cork, dated the 19th inst. mention, that upwards of 12 sail of transports were then in sight of the Cove, and that a man of war came in that day.—The Eagle man of war, admiral Howe, has got no further than the Nore yet, but lies there to receive seamen from the ships in ordinary at Chatham.—The Lucretia, capt. Wilson, with recruits on board, bound to America, is put into Plymouth by stress of weather, having met with some damage.---The Woodland, capt. Manners, from London, with ordnance stores, bound for Quebec, is arrived at Portsmouth.---Yesterday the common cryer of this city, attended by other officers, read at the Royal Exchange, and at Holborn Bars, the king's proclamation, for a further encouragement to sailors to enter on board the ships of war. It was afterwards stuck up in divers parts of the city.

"*March* 26. All the eight British regiments, viz. 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 31st, 34th, 53d, and 63d [illegible] nada, except the royal Highlanders, the foot guards, and Burgoyne's light horse, which are to be sent to gen. Howe.—To prevent, if possible, a famine among the king's troops this summer in America, every individual who is going out on service with the armament under sailing orders, has six months provisions put on board for him from hence. What an enormous expence for victualling and tonnage only!—The two generals, Carleton and Howe, are each to be allowed four aid de camps. Two of the Hessian major generals are to be appointed by our court lieutenant generals on the American service, and to have extra pay accordingly.---Though there is a clause in the Hessian treaty, that no soldier shall be suffered to settle in America without the consent of his commanding officer, it is generally believed that very few will ever return; as it is most probable that those who do not get their brains knock'd out, will insist upon staying among their own countrymen who have emigrated there."

Extract of a letter from Lewistown, June 10.

"The Liverpool still remains in the road, but the Kingfisher is gone to sea.

"*June* 11. I intended to have sent by land, but the tories have cut off that communication. Last evening the Kingfisher returned with a brig, capt. Walker of Wilmington, but before the pirates boarded her, our brave capt. Barry had, in sight of the Kingfisher, taken out some powder and arms. This day a brig came into the road, but cannot learn who she is. You will please to inform the Congress of the proceedings of the tories at the head of our county, as I think there will be occasion for some troops from upwards to quiet them. They are breaking out in a surprising manner."

To the worthy inhabitants of YORK-COUNTY.

My respected friends,

AS I find myself most injuriously treated by a resolve of your county committee, published in the several news papers I must take the liberty to do myself justice, through the same channel. As you were freely pleased to chuse me one of your representatives in assembly, by so large a majority as near two to one against the opposite ticket, it would give me the greatest concern, if I could believe that the committee had known and spoken the sentiments of my constituents in their resolve, or that they will think I have violated the trust so lately reposed in me by them. I am conscious in my own heart, that I intended nothing but what I considered as my bounden duty to the good people I represent, in the circular letter to some of my friends. Had I acted otherwise, or kept back the necessary information from them, when they were to deliberate upon a matter of the greatest consequence to them and their posterity, I think I should then have stood justly chargeable with "violating the trust reposed in me." The whole [illegible] pointed at in the resolve stands thus: The committee of the city of Philadelphia had taken upon them to determine two points, in their protest against the authority of that house of which you have chosen me a member, viz. 1st. That the Congress "had absolutely enjoined the taking up and establishing new governments through all the colonies," and secondly, That they (the said committee) had a right, in exclusion of the assembly, to call a conference of committees; who were not to deliberate what changes in our government, or whether any were necessary, but (taking that for granted) they were to devise means for chusing a convention to establish a new form.

Now the express words of the Congress are these, viz. "That the respective assemblies and conventions, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been established, adopt such governments, as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness of their constituents in particular, and America in general." These words, to my best understanding, left the assembly of Pennsylvania, who are the undoubted representatives of the people, to judge what changes, or whether any, might be necessary for the exigencies of affairs. Our charter does also declare, that the consent of six parts in seven of our assembly is necessary in this matter. I likewise found it to be the general sense of the house, confirmed by our own delegates, that where assemblies could actually sit as the representatives of the people, the Congress had them expressly in view, in the execution of their resolve, and did not point out any particular changes as necessary, except so far as regards the usual oaths and affirmations, which they considered as standing in the way of our just opposition to the oppressive measures of the British parliament; and the committee of York might have known, that the house has dispensed with the oaths &c. and is absolved from them, by the crown's declaring them out of it's protection. It appeared further to me, that no other provinces that have considered the resolve of Congress, have taken it in the sense of the Philadelphia committee; namely, as a positive injunction for altering their governments, or injuring their charter rights farther than the respective powers of those governments shall think convenient for the public service. The province of Maryland has expressly determined on the matter as follows:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the people of this province have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province." New-York has declared to the same effect; and the charter governments of Connecticut and Rhode-Island have made no further alterations than respecting the oaths, &c. as our assembly have done.

Upon this state of things, having a love for the charter constitution of Pennsylvania; considering myself as chosen by you to support it, as far as possible, in the present exigency; finding that the public service had been, and might still be, carried on as vigorously by the assembly of this province, as by any other public body on the continent; and observing a remonstrance to that effect, signed by multitudes * of the most respectable names in the city of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring counties, in opposition to the doctrines in the protest of the committee of that city, I thought it my duty to send you copies of those papers, that I might know the sentiments of the county I represent, in a matter of such consequence. Whether I did wrong in this, or what censure they may deserve who dared to keep back the needful information from you, under-

* *At the time of writing this, the names to the remonstrance were already delivered in from the city and adjoining counties, amounted to about six thousand.*

might afterwards be injurious to your beſt rights, for which you are now contending, and ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, I leave yourſelves to determine. I conſider not only my private rights as a freeman, but my public rights as a repreſentative in aſſembly, together with your rights from whom I derive my ſeat, to be groſſly violated in this interruption of my correſpondence with you, and the threats thrown out to prevent my obtaining your ſentiments for the direction of my conduct. I know the weight of the committee of the town of York, who firſt opened my letters and I hope I do not over value my own firmneſs of ſpirit, when I ſay that I neither fear their threats, nor regard their cenſures, while in the honeſt diſcharge of my duty; I wiſh that they who publiſhed the reſolves againſt me, had alſo publiſhed a copy of the circular letter on which it is founded, that the world might have judged how far it deſerved blame or approbation. The following is an exact copy of the letter to Henry Wolfe, viz.

"The friends of the preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania think it abſolutely neceſſary, at this time, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the attempts that are making in the city of Philadelphia to deſtroy the aſſembly, and conſequently the charter rights of the province; for which purpoſe it is thought expedient, that as many perſons as poſſible ſhould be procured to ſign the addreſs and remonſtrance to the repreſentatives of the province, which you will ſee publiſhed in Hall and Sellers' paper, of the 22d of this month, to encounter the proteſt which is inſerted in the ſame paper---I therefore requeſt that you will take a part in this virtuous taſk, by getting as many of the reſpectable inhabitants of our county to ſign their names to it as poſſible, by which you will greatly ſerve your country, and oblige your friend,

JAMES RANKIN.

"P. S. You will have ſeveral copies of the remonſtrance ſent to you for ſigning."

I have only to add, that the committee of your county have juſt ſent down *inſtructions*, directed to two of your repreſentatives, wherein, after ſeveral charges againſt the aſſembly in general, they conclude as follows:—

"We therefore inſtruct you to withdraw from ſuch *men and meaſures*, and in caſe a motion for the continuance of the aſſembly, you immediately leave the ſame. You will ſee by our reſolves, herewith ſent, the ſentiments of York county, very generally taken, and we truſt you, gentlemen, will act conformably thereto.

By order of the committee,

R. M'PHERSON, chairman.

To James Ewing and Samuel Eddy, Eſqrs.

As I have reaſon to believe that the committee have derived no authority from the county in general, *to command* their repreſentatives to deſert their truſt, I ſhall continue to diſcharge my duty till I obtain your ſentiments in ſome leſs doubtful way, and am, reſpectfully,

Your ſincere friend,

JAMES RANKIN.

CHARLESTOWN *(S. Carolina) May* 1.

The report of gen. Clinton's having left North-Carolina is void of foundation, he being ſtill in that province. It is ſaid that two tranſports lately arrived there from England with troops, ſuppoſed to be part of thoſe under lord Cornwallis's command. The North-Carolinians, by the laſt accounts, were not in the leaſt diſmayed at theſe hoſtile appearances in their own country, but were making every preparation for a vigorous reſiſtance, ſhould they be attacked. Gen. Lee was arrived there.

WILLIAMSBURG, [illegible] 1.

Gwin's iſland, which contains 2300 acres of land, with about 500 head of cattle, 1000 ſheep, &c. ſituate at the mouth of Piankatank river, is now poſſeſſed by the enemy. Lord Dunmore landed 200 men there on Monday laſt, who have thrown up an entrenchment on the land ſide, which is guarded chiefly by the black regiment. The Gloucester militia were aſſembled on the oppoſite ſhore, and on Tueſday had one man mortally wounded by a ſwivel ball; but as the ſhips of war had taken care to ſecure the paſs, and our men having no cannon, it was utterly impoſſible to interrupt them.

In CONVENTION, *Friday, May* 31, 1776.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Committee of Safety be directed to write a letter to the preſident of the Convention of Maryland, in anſwer to his letter of the 25th inſtant, expreſſing the deepeſt concern at the proceedings of that Convention reſpecting governor Eden, and our reaſons for not becoming acceſſory thereto, by giving him a paſſport through this colony, or the bay adjoining; that we would, with reluctance, in any caſe, intermeddle in the affairs of a ſiſter colony, but in this matter we are much intereſted, and the Convention of Maryland, by ſending their proceedings to the Committee of Safety here, have made it the duty of the Convention to declare their ſentiments thereon.

That, conſidering the intercepted letter from lord George Germain, to governor Eden, in which his whole conduct and conſideration of matters are approved, and he is directed to give facility and aſſiſtance to the operations of lord Dunmore againſt Virginia, we are at a loſs to account for the Council of Safety of Maryland their having neglected to ſeize him, according to the recommendation of the General Congreſs, and more ſo for the Convention's having promoted his paſſage to aſſiſt in our deſtruction, under a pretence of his retiring to England, which we conceive, from the above letter, he is not at liberty to do; that, ſuppoſing he ſhould go to Britain, it appears to us that ſuch voyage, with the addreſs preſented to him, will enable him to aſſume the character of a public agent, and, by promoting diviſion and diſunion amongſt the colonies, produce conſequences the moſt fatal to the American cauſe; that as the reaſons aſſigned for his departure, that he muſt obey the miniſterial mandates while remaining in his government, are very unſatisfactory, when the Convention declare, that in his abſence the government, in its old form, will devolve on the preſident of the council of ſtate, who will be under equal obligation to perform ſuch mandates. We cannot [illegible] thoſe proceedings to ſome undue influence of governor Eden, under the maſk of friendſhip to America, and of the proprietary intereſt in Maryland, whereby the members of that Convention were betrayed into a vote of fatal tendency in particular, and feel it an indiſpenſable duty to warn the good people of that province to guard againſt the proprietary influence.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolution be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſ.
JOHN TAZEWELL, clk. Conv.

June 7. By an expreſs which arrived in town this evening from Cape Fear, with letters from his excellency gen. Lee to brigadier-general Lewis, dated the 1ſt inſt. we learn, that the whole fleet of the enemy had ſailed from that place, the firſt diviſion on Wedneſday the 29th of May, the laſt on the Friday following. It was uncertain which way they had ſteered their courſe, although it was generally believed for South-Carolina, while others were of opinion they were bound for Virginia.

The only exploit worth noticing which this gallant army, under generals Clinton and Vallis (ſaid to conſiſt of 4 or 5000 men) have performed, ſince their arrival in Cape-Fear, has been to burn down the houſe of brigadier-general Howe, after ſtabbing one woman, wounding a ſecond with a muſket ball, and knocking four teeth out of another.---Well may the old ſong be now applied,

Britons where's your great magnanimity!
Where's your wonted courage flown!

General Clinton alſo addreſſed a proclamation to the magiſtrates of North-Carolina, ſetting forth to them the conſequences of the people in that province being in a ſtate of rebellion, and that he had it in command to proceed againſt them forthwith; but at the ſame time, out of tenderneſs to the *deluded multitude*, exhorts them moſt earneſtly to appeaſe the *vengeance* of Great-Britain, by a return to their duty, and offers free pardon to all who ſhall *lay down their arms*, excepting only from the benefit of ſuch pardon CORNELIUS HARNETT and ROBERT HOWE; of which he deſires all perſons to take notice, at their peril, and then concludes with *God ſave the king, &c.*

Troops are ſtationed on the ſea-coaſt of North-Carolina, from the Virginia line to Cape Fear, for the purpoſe of preventing the Britiſh plunderers from being ſupplied with live ſtock.

Advice is juſt received from the Eaſtern-ſhore, that Mr. Barnett Goodrich, in an armed veſſel mounting four carriage and ſix ſwivel guns, from the Weſt-Indies, is taken in Cherryſtone creek, by a party of riflemen, and, with his cargo of ſail-duck, fruit, ſugar, &c. properly ſecured.

Copy of a letter addreſſed to the frontier inhabitants, by Mr. STUART, the Britiſh ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict, which was delivered the 18th of May laſt, by a meſſenger ſent by him expreſsly for that purpoſe.

Some time ago, Mr. Cameron and myſelf wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas, and enclosed you the talk we had with the Indians reſpecting the purchaſe which it is reported you lately made of them, for the rivers Wattaugah and Nolachucky, &c. We are ſince informed, that you are under great apprehenſions of the Indians doing miſchief; but it is not the deſign of his majeſty to ſet his friends and allies, the Indians, on his liege ſubjects. Therefore, whoever of you are willing to join his majeſty's forces, as ſoon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's ſtandard, ſhall find protection, and their families and eſtates be ſecure from all danger whatever. You that his majeſty's officers may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in defence of the king's juſt rights, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, every one that is deſirous of preventing inevitable ruin to himſelf and family, immediately to ſubſcribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majeſty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called upon, to appear in arms in defence of the Britiſh rights in America; which paper, as ſoon as it is aſſigned, ſend to me by ſome ſafe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be deſirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of inſult, or danger, inform them that his majeſty will immediately land an army in Weſt-Florida, and march them through the Creek nation to the Chicaſahs, where 500 warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by the Cherokees (who have alſo promiſed their aſſiſtance) then take poſſeſſion of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia, at the ſame time that his majeſty's forces make a diverſion on the ſea coaſts of thoſe provinces. If any of the inhabitants have cattle, pack-horſes, or flour, to ſpare, by applying to us, they ſhall have a good price for them, as ſoon as his majeſty's troops are embodied.

I am, gentlemen, &c.

HENRY STUART, deputy ſuperintendant.

Wattaugah ſc,

This day came Nathaniel Read before me, one of the truſtees aſſigned to keep the peace for the diſtrict aforeſaid, and made oath, on the holy evangeliſts of Almighty God, that a ſtranger rode up to Mr. Robertſon's gate yeſterday, in the evening (but who he was he did not know) and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.—Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1776.

JOHN CARTER.

Teſt. JAMES SMITH.

ANNAPOLIS, June 20.

June 17, 1776.

In COMMITTEE for the lower diſtrict of Frederick *county.*

PRESENT,

JONATHAN WILLSON, Eſq; in the chair,

Edward Burgeſs,	Samuel Wagruder,
Robert Owen,	Gerard Briſcoe,
Thomas Cramphin, jun.	Archibald Orme,
Charles G. Griffith,	Allen Bowie,
Zadock Magruder,	Thomas S. Wootton.

Reſolved unanimouſly, THAT our ſole and primary intention in appointing delegates to meet in convention was to regulate the mode as well neceſſary to be made by us internally againſt the many machinations of the Britiſh miniſtry, and to appoint delegates to meet our ſiſter colonies in congreſs, to recommend ſuch meaſures as, by a ſenſe of the majority of the colonies, people generally,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That all juſt and legal government was inſtituted for the eaſe and convenience of the people, and that the people have the indubitable right to reform or aboliſh a government, which may appear to them inſufficient for the exigency of their affairs.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That what may be recommended by a majority of the congreſs, equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies, we will, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, ſupport and maintain; and that every reſolution of convention, tending to ſeparate this province from a majority of the colonies, without the conſent of the people, is deſtructive to our internal ſafety, and big with public ruin.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as a knowledge of the conduct of the repreſentative is the conſtituent's only principal and permanent ſecurity, we claim the right of being fully informed therein, unleſs in the ſecret operations of war, and that we ſhall ever hold the repreſentative amenable to that body from whom he derives his authority.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the legiſlative, judicative, executive, and military powers, ought to be ſeparate, and that in all countries, where the power to make laws, and the power to inforce ſuch laws, is veſted in one man, or in one body of men, a tyranny is eſtabliſhed.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That theſe reſolutions be immediately printed in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed per order,

SIMON NICHOLLS, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 8, 1776.

RESOLVED, That Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, be ſet apart for auditing and paying off accounts againſt the public—all perſons therefore, who have juſt claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on thoſe days, and no other, and are requeſted to bring their accounts proved or authenticated by proper vouchers.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, aſſiſt. clk.

Pig-Point, June 14, 1776.

WANTED, A GOOD WEAVER. Either a ſingle man or a man with a ſmall family, that will come well recommended, ſhall meet with encouragement, by applying to

w4 WILLIAM SIMMONS, ſon of Richard.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and J. J. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any perſons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpoſe, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber living at the works.

3w DENTON JACQUES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE of MARYLAND,
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 8th of May, 1776.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the [illegible] day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

June 5, 1776.

THE Subſcriber will attend at Talbot county Court-Houſe, on every Tueſday of the week, for the purpoſe of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

6w WILLIAM HINDMAN,
treaſurer of the Eaſtern-ſhore.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 12, 1776.

100 RAN away last night from the subscribers, the following English servant men, viz.

JOHN FERGUSON (who frequently went by the name of FOX, from the colour of his hair, it being very red), about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thin visage, pitted with the small-pox: had on and took with him, when he went away, two check shirts, one osnabrig jacket, one frize ditto, two pair of osnabrig trousers, and a half worn straw hat lined with green silk, and had a green ribbon round the crown.

HENRY PRATT, about 20 years of age, who professes the art of cookery, a little pitted with the small pox, short black hair, very thin visage: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white cloth jacket, one osnabrig ditto, two check shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a new pair of pumps, and an old castor hat

RICHARD CARRINGTON, about 23 years of age, by trade a cabinet-maker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox, stoops in his shoulders, short light coloured hair, very talkative when in liquor: had on and took with him, when he went away, a short brown cloth coat trimmed with white metal buttons, one bath coating jacket, one pair of osnabrig trousers, two brown sheeting shirts; he also took with him a silver mounted cutteau with a white bone hilt, the blade very strait and badly polished, and the scabbard half finished.

There was also taken from the Dock the same night, a yellow bottom BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with black bends and gunwales, not finished in the cabbin, no hatches, and the sails but indifferent; the fore sail much longer than the main-sail, the main gaff much too long; the property of Gilbert Middleton, one of the subscribers; and it is supposed that they went off in that boat, as John Ferguson frequently went in her as a hand. It is probable that they may quit the boat and pass for deserters from lord Dunmore, knowing that such are much countenanced throughout this continent.

Whoever takes up said servants and secures them and the boat, so that the owners may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or if the servants only are taken and brought home, or secured so that the owners may get them again, shall receive ten pounds, or in proportion for any of them, or five pounds for securing the boat, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GILBERT MIDDLETON,
or
tf SHAW & CHISHOLM.

June 11, 1776.

To be SOLD at public sale, on Monday the first day of July next, at Magruder's ferry in Prince-George's county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the personal estate of the late Mr. Joseph Mullan, consisting of horses, hoop poles, furniture, spice, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention, for ready money, by

wz HENRY and JOHN WARING.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE subscriber intending to quit the province as soon as he can settle his affairs into such compass as to be left to an agent, earnestly intreats all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, by giving bond with security for their respective balances. Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, may depend that immediate application will be made to the committee for leave to bring suits against them; and all persons who have claims against him are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and discharged. The different deputy sheriffs of Prince George's county have lists of all balances due to him as sheriff, and should any dispute arise on such balances, and on application to himself he may not be able to satisfy the person about it, he will readily submit such to any one, two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where such person lives who disputes them; and, for the ease of those who cannot pay money, he will take tobacco, corn, cattle, horses, sheep, or any thing else they may have to dispose of, that there is the least prospect of turning into cash soon, in discharge of them.

tf RALPH FORSTER.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq; near Annapolis, about the first of May last, a black horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a star on his forehead, a ridge mane and some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock thus CZ. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges to

3w LEWIS DUVALL, overseer.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's iron works, on the 10th day of May last, a convict servant man named William Sheppard, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side. Had on and took with him an old felt hat, a white cotton jacket, an old blue ditto without sleeves, a pair of sacking trousers with a pair of old brown cloth breeches under them, and a pair of old shoes and stockings.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again shall receive three pounds reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

2w JOSEPH DUVALL.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 2, 1776.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near the quakers meeting-house, Baltimore county, the three following servants, viz WILLIAM INKLEY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is an ill looking clumsey fellow, has a lazy walk, a sore leg, a blemish in one of his eyes, says he served 7 years with capt Weatherall, of Miles river, on the Eastern-shore of Maryland, went home to England in 1774, and last summer came in a convict: had on and took with him a white country cloth kersey coat and breeches, white yarn stockings old double soled shoes plated and nailed, and a coarse country linen shirt. ISAAC BATES, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 42 years of age, fresh complexion, gray headed, and speaks broad English: had on a coarse country linen shirt and trousers, old hat, and old shoes. JOHN THORNLY, an Englishman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a cotton weaver by trade, sandy complexion, sore legs, has lately had a cut on his left thumb: had on and took with him and old felt hat, old white cloth coat, fustian jacket, ticken breeches, old shoes and stockings, and likely has stole other things. Also went off, about the 10th of February last, WILLIAM HALL, a convict, came into the country last June, a stout well made man, a shoemaker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pale complexion, smooth face, short brown hair, came from the West of England, and speaks broad: had on a white cotton jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, double soled nailed shoes, felt hat, and says he has a relation in Annapolis, by the name of Hounsworth; it is likely he may inlist in some company, as he has made his brags of his being inlisted in 19 different companies in England.

Whoever takes up and secures said servants, shall have, if 20 miles from home, four pounds; if 40 miles, seven pounds ten shillings; if 100 miles twelve pounds; and if 200 miles the above reward, and in proportion for either of them, including what the law allows.

wz JOHN COCKEY OWINGS,
STEPHEN PRICE,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro fellow named FLANDERS; he has no toes, and has been used to go by water. Whoever will take him up and bring him home to his mistress shall have three pounds reward, including what the law allows.

ANNE GAITHER.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Phil, who says he belongs to Robert Smith, living in Frederick county; the fellow is well known here, having some time ago lived with one Peter Green of this county, who (as I understand) sold him to said Smith. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

4w WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

Maryland, June 7, 1776.

COMMITTED as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Anthony, who says he belongs to two children of the name of Jones, in Amelia county, Virginia; he says he has been run away ever since the year 1766, and says he has been in several jails in different provinces. This said Anthony appears to be a very cunning artful fellow, pretends to be very religious, and also pretends to be a doctor. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take said Anthony away.

3w ROBERTSON STEVENS,
sheriff of Dorchester county.

June 11, 1776.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, both hind feet white, a star on his forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, shod before, chafed with collar and traces, a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs, and take him away.

DENTON HAMMOND.

Frederick county, May 1776.

Wanted on hire for twelve months,

TWENTY servants or slaves for the purpose of wood-cutting.

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS,
w4 at Antietam furnace.

June 5, 1776.

On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP Resolution, about twelve months old, has never been out of the bay; square sterned, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the property of Mr. James Bartell, Worcester county, and taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the sale.—For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

Calvert county, May 30, 1776.

THE subscriber thinking that the making of linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all times, especially now, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this province in general, and this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase either of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price, and will pay cash for them.

4w JOHN WEEMS, jun.

STRAYED from Bladensburg, the 27th of April last, a bay horse about thirteen hands and an half high, a star on his forehead, some white on his fore foot-locks, with a bob tail; when rode, trots, paces and gallops, and is shod before. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

w3 JOSEPH CARLYLE.

THERE is at the plantation of Zachariah Barlow, in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about fourteen hands high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, trimmed with a ridge mane, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, N. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-swords, hangers, and cutlasses: He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several sorts of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

SPRIGHTLY

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Schoolfield, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis.

tf

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